

CURE FOR SNAKE BITES.

Latest Discovery of Science for Saving Human Life.

From the Washington Post.

Science has a new discovery to announce to a grateful world. It is a cure for snake bite—the specific long sought in vain. The honor of the achievement belongs to Dr. A. Calmette, of the Pasteur Institute at Lille, France. He has succeeded in obtaining an anti-toxin by inoculating horses with progressive doses of the poison of the most deadly serpents, such as the cobra. Having at length rendered the animals proof against the venom, even in large quantities, he draws from them the serum which he calls "anti-venom." This fluid, injected into the body of a person bitten by any kind of snake, will save life if there has not been too much delay. Its efficacy has already been proved by trials with human patients, and Dr. Calmette announces his readiness to furnish it in small bottles free of charge to applicants anywhere in the world.

The anti-venom is obtained just like the serum for curing diphtheria. Cobra poison is preferred for use in the work, because it is one of the most active of snake poisons. At the same time it provoked less local bleeding and less swelling about the wound made by the hypodermic syringe. The venom is injected beneath the skin of the horse, behind the shoulder. At first the doses are very small, administered at intervals of four or five hours. This is kept up, gradually increasing the doses, until the animal is able to endure an amount which would kill 250 large rats. The quantity required to kill a rat is taken as a sort of unit of measurement, because most of Dr. Calmette's experiments were at the expense of long-tailed rodents, kept alive in cages and subjected to injections of snake poison in varying quantities. The horse is now considered completely immune, but to each this result requires continuous treatment for six months, owing to the difficulty of accustoming the beast to the powerful venom.

There exists in the venom of snakes an ingredient not well understood, which has the special effect of inflaming the wound. This is neutralized by heating the poison that is to be used for injections. With each inoculation the local symptoms, swelling and bleeding, become less noticeable. No fever follows, but the horse is restless, refuses food, sweats abundantly, and breathes in a labored way. Each care must be taken not to administer a dose that exceeds the proper limit even by a trifle, else the animal will be seized with colic and die. Finally the horse is inoculated with the venoms of several other species of snakes. It is now in condition to serve as a producer of the remedy, but it must first be properly drawing off some of its blood by trying the serum on rats and rabbits. If the rats and rabbits thus resist injections of snake poison—that is, do not die from their bites—the proposition is demonstrated.

The anti-venom is prepared for medical use in a very simple fashion. It is drawn from the immunized horse into a vessel, where it is permitted to settle. The red corpuscles sink to the bottom, and later the watery part of serum is drawn off from the top. The latter part is put in the bottles enclosed for safety in boxes of wood. Each bottle is marked with the date of preparation, and contents are guaranteed to retain their anti-toxic power for one year. After that time the stuff is apt to lose some of its efficacy. There is a number of horses immunized in course of immunization to render to the needs of the world for anti-venom. Already the serum is being shipped to Australia, where there are very many deadly serpents, to India, where, according to government statistics, 22,000 persons annually die of snake bite, the cobra being responsible for most of the deaths.

It is found necessary to keep on hand the immunized horses with injections of venom, lest they furnish lose its quality. The anti-venom is efficient against the venom of all species of deadly serpents that are common in the Old and New Worlds. The contents of every bottle sent out from the laboratory at Lille have been proved for the cobra, the viper, the asp, the rattlesnake, the viper and the fer-de-lance. Calmette requires large quantities of venom to maintain the immunity of the horses, and all persons who are in any way of obtaining snake poison should be earnestly requested to contribute and forward it to him. It is very little trouble in getting venom from serpents, living or dead. A doctor himself has quite a large collection of live snakes in his laboratory, including nearly all of the very venomous species. He keeps these snakes in wire cages, lined with glass to prevent

the reptiles from injuring their heads. At the top of each such box is an opening big enough to admit conveniently a short stick, with a noose of leather on the end. With this instrument the serpent is seized by the neck, and, taking care not to hurt it, the animal is laid upon a table and held firmly. Between its jaws is thrust the edge of a little glass saucer, which it bites fiercely. The result is an injection of venom into the saucer. This a yellowish, transparent, sticky fluid, without smell or taste. It is soluble in water, and if shaken becomes frothy. Dissolved in alcohol or glycerine it preserves its properties for any length of time. Dried it will remain unaltered for an indefinite period. On this account it is prudent to handle with care fangs that have been removed from the jaws of deadly snakes, no matter how old they are.

Dr. Calmette keeps a stock on hand of venoms of many kind of snakes, dried or in solutions of glycerine. His cabinet of preserved poisons includes those of the American rattlesnake, the dreaded copperhead, the jaracara of the valleys of the Orinoco and Amazon, and the surucu of the same region, whose bite kills a cow in two hours; also the cobra and krait of India, the asp of Cleopatra, the horned viper of Egypt, the tiger snake and death adder of Australia, and the famed fer-de-lance, which kills from 60 to 80 persons annually in Martinique, the last species peculiar to Martinique, St. Lucie, and the neighboring islands of St. Vincent. But so far as possible the Doctor employs venom from living serpents, and healthy specimens of the cobra, rattlesnake, asp, fer-de-lance, horned viper, and other species are kept as captives. It is observed that the poisons of different snakes vary much in quality.

Snake venom will stand boiling for a long time without losing its properties. It dries like gum or varnish. The first chemical analysis of it was made by Prince Lucien Bonaparte in 1843, who called the supposed active principle "viperine." Subsequent investigation has proved that it is a very complex albuminoid compound. Dr. Calmette gets the poison from dead serpents by dissecting out the glands from each side of the upper jaw, just under the skin and behind the eyes. These glands are made to yield the poison which they contain by pressure. Finally, the venom is evaporated and put in a glass tube, which is sealed at both ends to keep out the air. One interesting fact discovered is that the blood of snakes is poisonous. The supposition is that it actually contains the principles which are concentrated in the secretion of the venom glands.

Many lots of scorpions have been shipped from Tunis and Cairo to Dr. Calmette, who desired to study their poison and compare it with that of snakes. The method he adopted was to cut off the last segment of each scorpion's tail and mash it in a conical glass together with a little distilled water. Then he filtered the mixture and evaporated the resulting solution. In this way he got forty-six milligrammes of dry extract from twenty-eight scorpions. One-twentieth of a milligramme of the extract killed a mouse in two hours, the notable symptoms being convulsive spasms, paralysis, and difficulty in breathing. These symptoms corresponded closely to those of snake poisoning. Immunized mice were not affected by the scorpion venom. In the north of Africa scorpion bites are very serious, and sometimes fatal. Accordingly, it is suggested that persons bitten by scorpions may find the anti-venom a cure. For a long time it has been imagined that the poison of the bee was probably comparable in power to that of the rattlesnake, inasmuch as so small a quantity as the insect is armed with produces such distressing effects.

One of the strangest facts in nature is the immunity of certain species of mammals from poison by snake venom. Hedgehogs do not seem to be injured by it; pigs often eat deadly serpents, and the little mongoose, hardly larger than a big squirrel, does not hesitate to attack the most dangerous snakes. Dr. Calmette tried a dose of cobra venom on a hog, and the animal did not suffer. He imported six mongooses from Guadalupe. One of them he put in a box together with a cobra six feet long. The cobra attacked the mongoose at once but the latter dodged, and presently grabbed the head of the snake between its teeth and broke its neck. The Doctor inoculated a mongoose with four times the mortal dose for a rat, and another he gave a six-fold injection. The former showed no effects, while the latter was sick only two days. A third mongoose received a dose eight times mortal for a rat, and died in twelve hours. Thus it appears that

mongooses are not entirely proof against snake poison, though they are able to endure big doses of it.

The bite of a deadly snake is not very painful; it is nearly always followed by a numbness of the part bitten. This spreads through the body, and fainting and great weakness ensue. When the dose of poison is large breathing becomes difficult and the tongue swells. Finally comes coma and death, which, by some authorities, is believed to be caused by gastro-intestinal apoplexy, combined with paralysis of the nervous system. If a vein is penetrated by the serpent's tooth and a quantity of venom injected directly into the blood stream, the motor nerve batteries are overpowered, and death is almost immediate. In India cobra bites are fatal in about 35 per cent. of all cases. The venom is so rapidly diffused that there is no use whatever in local treatment, such as cauterizing the wound. Alcohol in small quantities is a help, keeping up the vitality, but it is in no sense an antidote, and in large amounts it helps the poison to do its work.

Dr. Calmette inoculated many kinds of animals with venom of graduated intensity. A monkey, having received a fatal dose, showed lassitude; then it staggered about and began to vomit. It had trouble to breathe, and put its hand to its mouth as if choking. Birds exhibited similar phenomena, beating their wings with convulsive spasms. Frogs, thanks to skin breathing, seem to succumb very slowly. One of them survived for thirty hours a dose that would have killed a rat in ten minutes. Lizards and chameleons are very sensitive to the poison. Non-venomous snakes enjoy a partial immunity, enduring pretty big doses. Venomous serpents, on the other hand, show no effects from enormous doses of the venom of their own species. Fishes die slowly, surviving five hours a dose that would kill a pigeon in five minutes. A rat is killed instantly by introducing into the marginal vein of the ear one-tenth of a milligramme of cobra poison.

The anti-venom will cure a human being bitten by the most dangerous snake if the poison has not gone too far. It must be used as quickly as possible after the bite, and no time is to be lost. Usually the serum will get in its work if administered within an hour and a half after the injury is received; grown persons rarely succumb in less than three hours. The fluid should be injected beneath the skin of the side. Also injections of hypochloride of lime should be made in the track of the wound and in three or four places around it, so as to neutralize the venom which has not been absorbed. Then the patient should drink some coffee or tea and be covered up for a sweat. Alcohol and ammonia are to be avoided, and the wound is not to be cauterized. It is likely that in future hospitals and dispensaries generally will keep a small stock of anti-venom on hand for use in emergencies, care being taken that it shall always be fresh. This remark applies more particularly to countries like India and Australia, where deadly serpents are numerous.

In India there is a caste of persons who make a special business of keeping and selling snakes. They do not juggle with them, however. The snake jugglers or charmers belong to an entirely different caste, calling themselves Sangis. Sometimes the jugglers render the serpents harmless by cutting out their poison glands, but it is certain that many of them take no such precaution. Their ability to manage the cobra and other snakes with comparative safety is due chiefly to acquaintance with the character and ways of the reptiles. Nevertheless they are occasionally bitten and lose their lives. The only way to render a venomous snake harmless is by extirpating its poison glands. If the fangs are pulled out merely the next two teeth behind move forward within a few days and establish connection with the glands.

A new "Art of Love" is being compiled by a modern Ovid, who lays down this bit of advice: "A man who calls on a girl whose preference for him is marked, and who attempts to outstay the other fellow, is a fool who hazards his prospects by his persistency. If he is pretty sure of her, he should withdraw early, apparently leaving the field in possession of his rival. But the rival won't have a nice time. Oh, no. The girl will blame him for the unaccounted-for exit of the favored one; things will be all right the next time they meet, but there will be only snubs for the rival."

It is not often that a physician recommends a patent medicine; when he does, you may know that it is a good one. Dr. J. P. Cleveland, Glasgow, Va., writes: "I have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in my practice and it has proven to be an excellent remedy, where a thorough course of medicine had failed with me. I recommend it to my patients every time for colic and diarrhoea." Many other progressive physicians recommend and use this remedy, because it always cures and cures quickly. Get a bottle and you will have an excellent doctor in the house, for all bowel complaints, both for children and adults. For sale by Hill-Orr Drug Co.

LARGEST COTTON RANCH

Is in Mexico and Covers 175 Square Miles.

What is probably the largest individual cotton plantation in the world is located in the republic of Mexico within the Tiahualilco cuenca or cotton belt that lies between the watershed of the Rio Grande and the Bolson de Mapimi. There are 175 square miles under cultivation covered with the snowy blossoms for miles.

In 1889 a project was formulated for carrying a ditch across the desert to the head of the Tiahualilco cuenca and converting the whole area into a huge hacienda. Juan Llamado, a Spanish capitalist of Mexico City, undertook the enterprise in which he was aided by the Federal government of Mexico. The preliminary survey showed that the lowest level of the basin to be irrigated was about 100 feet below the point on the river Nazas, which it was proposed to dam; that the main canal would require a development of 39 miles and that the slope of the lands within the basin was such that about 175 square miles out of the 210 composing the basin could be advantageously irrigated. Since then by the aid of modern engineering and American machinery 175 square miles have been placed under cultivation. This required money and men and a high degree of engineering capability. The plan of irrigating was entrusted by Mr. Llamado to Jose Farjas, a Spanish engineer. An estate of 20,000 acres lying on the river Nazas and controlling the water supply was purchased, and rip-rap was thrown across the river at a point where it is about 1,500 feet wide at the flood. This constituted a dam, and from the dam the line of the main canal was traced to the entrance of the Tiahualilco basin, 39 miles. The canal was made 72 feet deep, with a grade of from 18 inches to three feet to the mile, except as to one particular section. This canal terminated in a distributing tank to the entrance of the irrigable area, from whence it bifurcated, one arm clapping the western side of the basin and the other the eastern, and both having the same average grade. One of them was 15 miles in length, 30 feet wide at the bottom, and with a depth of 5 feet, while the other sub-canal was 13 miles in length, with a width of 36 feet at the bottom and a depth of 6 feet.

Transverse ditches, at right angles to the side branches, were then laid out and all the land thus laid open to irrigation was set out in blocks of uniform size, each containing a Mexican sitio, a conventional area measuring nearly 4,500 acres. The total ditching called for under the plan included the main canal of 39 miles, the first and second branch canals, respectively, of 15 and 15 miles; 29 miles of transverse canals, 50 miles of parallel ditches, and 400 miles of distributing ditches. Total excavation called for was about 3,700,000 cubic yards for the main canal, and for all other canals and ditches on the first section about 3,400,000 cubic yards. The first section involved 90 square miles. From 2,000 to 3,000 peons were employed on the work, and a little over a year was occupied in digging the main canal. The most approved agricultural implements and utensils had been imported in advance from the United States. Upon the completion of the ditches each of the sitios was placed under the management of an administrator, and the general administration was located on the hacienda of Zaragoza, some eight miles down the basin from the distributing tank, and nearly in the center, being prepared for cultivation. Extensive buildings were also erected, consisting of a steam cotton gin and oil mill for handling the cotton seed oil, a soap factory for utilizing the oil product; a cotton press and an electric light plant.

Such is a sketch of the big cotton fields in Durango, made possible by modern irrigation engineering. The rain fall in the Bolson de Mapimi is confined to a few days of heavy showers about the beginning of June and the beginning of December. But up in the mountains of Durango, where the Nazas is born, the rain fall at the same season is heavy and protracted, resulting in high water in the river, which lasts several weeks at a time, and it is during these freshets that the lands of the Nazas district, and only then, receive any water benefit.

In the Tiahualilco basin a week or ten days of irrigation is all that is needed in the course of a year, the water soaking quickly and easily through the almost impalpable silt, and the hot sun forming a protective crust that checks evaporation and retains the moisture in the subsoil. Owing to their long roots, cotton plants strictly require irrigation only once every other year, although corn and wheat must receive it at each planting. Cotton fields of the Tiahualilco belt, after the spring irrigation, resemble tracks of new-born rye, so modest are they in their size of plants, but the same fields after the fall irrigation, when they have blossomed in snowy white, show cotton plants so tall as almost to conceal from sight a man on horseback. It is said that

the cotton during those few months can almost be seen to grow. At all events, the finest cotton in the country is now being produced upon tracts of land, league wide, which only a few years ago were deserts of sand.

The company, during the cotton crop season, run their gins and presses and oil mills day and night, and keep up a large electric light plant for that purpose. The products of the hacienda are shipped direct from the station of Zaragoza; the cotton, wheat, corn and soap being marketed in this republic, and the oil cake being shipped to the United States. Most of the machinery and implements employed are of American origin, and their aggregate is very large, there being at present some 7,000 American plows of different types upon the estate.

A branch line, recently constructed from the Mexican International Railroad at Matamoros across the plains of the central Tiahualilco property, has made it possible to extend cultivation to the remainder of the basin, and it is estimated that by the end of 1899 nearly 200 square miles will be under ditch and producing.—St. Louis Republic.

A Warning.

Perhaps the poorest opinion of music as a vocation is attributed to a certain excellent master-builder in an eastern city. This man had sent his son to college, where the young man excelled in musical accomplishments. In course of time he announced to his father his intention to become a musician.

The father objected vehemently. The son begged, and at last was affected to tears, declaring that he should never be happy in any other calling. This melted the father's heart, and he exclaimed:

"All right, do as you like—but don't you ever come around grinding your organ in front of my house!"

The new barn recently completed for Colcan Bles, Macon's millionaire, is one of the most expensive buildings in north Missouri, and undoubtedly the finest barn in the State outside the largest cities. More than 80,000 feet of the best lumber that could be procured was used in its construction. The roof required 56,000 shingles, and more than 22,000 feet of ceiling lumber and nearly 30,000 feet of weatherboarding were used. The inside is finished with hard pine and is oiled and varnished, the floor space is nearly all covered with granite pavement, and the entire building is heated with steam and supplied with all modern conveniences.—Kansas City Journal.

A Frenchman was in an English restaurant and wanted eggs for breakfast, but had forgotten the English word. So he got around the difficulty in the following way: "Vaiterre, vat is dat talking in de yard?" "A cock, sir." "Ah! And vat you call de cock's wife?" "The hen, sir." "And vat you call de shilrenns of de cock and his wife?" "Chickens, sir." "But vat you call de shicken before dey are shicken?" "Eggs, sir." "Bring me two."

A good cow will make more pounds of human food in a year than a steer will make in a lifetime, and you have the cow left over for another year, and the same program can be repeated.

Rheumatism

Is a blood disease and only a blood remedy can cure it. So many people make the mistake of taking remedies which at best are only tonics and cannot possibly reach their trouble. Mr. Asa Smith, Greencastle, Indiana, says: "For years I have suffered with Sciatic Rheumatism, which the best physicians were unable to relieve. I took many patent medicines but they did not seem to reach my trouble. I gradually grew worse until I was unable to take my food or handle myself in any way; I was absolutely helpless. Three bottles of S.S.S. relieved me so that I was soon able to move my right arm; before long I could walk across the room, and when I had finished one dozen bottles was cured completely and am as well as ever. I now weigh 170."

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NOTICE.

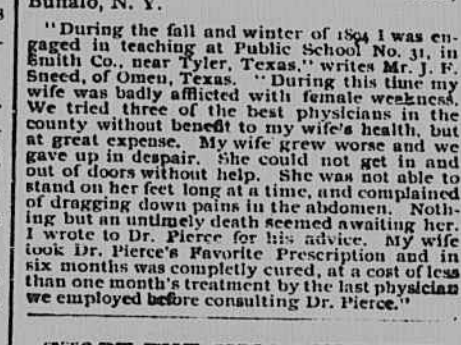
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"I get so down-hearted sometimes, doctor, that I am almost on the point of despairing of being cured by medicines at all, and going to the faith healers." "Humbly, my dear madam! Transparent humbug. Here is something that will do you more good than all the faith doctors in the world can do you." And he gave her a bread pill.



every mother of young daughters should read. It tells in plain, every day language that anyone can understand, many vital truths that every maid, wife and mother should know. It tells the old suffering and agony that women endure who enter upon the important duties of wifehood and motherhood without seeing to it that they are strong and well in body and mind. It tells about a wonderful medicine for women. A medicine that fits for wifehood and motherhood. A marvelous medicine that gives strength, vigor, vitality and elasticity to the delicate and important feminine organs that bear the brunt of maternity. It contains the names, addresses and photographs of many hundreds of women who were weak, sickly, nervous, feeble, childless wives, but who are now healthy, happy, amiable wives and mothers, through the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That book is Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It used to cost \$1.50, now it is free. Send 21 one-cent stamps to cover mailing only for a paper-covered copy. Fine French cloth binding, 10 cents extra. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"During the fall and winter of 1894 I was engaged in teaching at Public School No. 31, in Smith Co., near Tyler, Texas," writes Mrs. Sneed, of Omen, Texas. "During this time my wife was badly afflicted with female weakness, and I tried three of the best physicians in the county without benefit to my wife's health, but at great expense. She could not get in and out of doors without help. She was not able to stand on her feet long at a time, and complained of dragging down pains in the abdomen. Nothing but an untimely death seemed awaiting her. I wrote to Dr. Pierce for his advice. My wife took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and in six months was completely cured, at a cost of less than one month's treatment by the best physician we employed before consulting Dr. Pierce."



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NOTICE.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, ANDERSON, S. C.
THIS office will be open to receive Returns of REAL and PERSONAL property for taxation for the next three years from the first of January, 1898, to the 20th February following, inclusive. It is important that all Lands, Lots and Buildings be enumerated correctly; for, unless there is some change in the value of the property, the assessment of the property will stand for the next four years. Consult your deeds and give the number of acres exactly. Under the new assessment laws the Township Assessors are required to make Returns for all Taxpayers that fail to return to the Auditor within the time prescribed by law, so that there is barely a chance for delinquents to escape the penalty. For the convenience of Taxpayers we will also have Deputies to take Returns at the following times and places:
Hollister, Monday, January 10, 1898.
Start, Tuesday, January 11.
Cook's, Wednesday, January 12.
Moseley, Thursday, January 13.
Moffattville, Friday, January 14.
Storville, Monday, January 17.
Clintonville, All Tuesday, January 18.
Piercetown, Wednesday, January 19.
Bishop's Branch, Saturday, Jan. 22.
Antin, Friday, January 21.
Watt's Store, Monday, January 24.
Cedar Wagon, Tuesday, January 25.
Five Forks, Wednesday, Jan. 26.
Wilmington, Thursday, Jan. 27.
Equally, Thursday, January 27.
Pawnee, Friday, January 28.
Towhille, Friday, January 29.
Tugaloo, Saturday, January 30.
Honea Path, Wednesday and Thursday, January 12 and 13.
Belton, Friday and Saturday, January 14 and 15.
Piedmont, Monday and Tuesday, January 17 and 18.
Folger, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 19, 20 and 21.
Wilmington, Monday and Tuesday, January 24 and 25.
G. N. C. SOLEMAN,
Auditor Anderson County.
Dec 5, 1897

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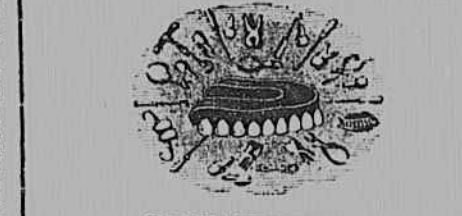
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ing Teeth.

NOTICE.

All parties owing me notes and accounts are requested and urged to pay same as soon as possible. I need my money and will be compelled to make collections early in the season. I save the trouble and expense of sending to you.

Sept. 30, 1897

J. S. FOWLER.

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J. C. HALL, Principal,
Honea Path, S. C.
July 14, 1897

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

All persons having claims against the Estate of J. E. Griffin, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same, properly proved, to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted to make payment.

Dec 22 1897

W. C. LEE, Adm'r.

NOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT.

The undersigned, Executor of the Estate of Aaron Hall, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will, on the 8th day of February, 1898, apply to the Judge of Probate for an Anderson County for a Final Settlement of said Estate, and a discharge from his office as Executor.

Jan 5, 1898

P. C. HALL, Ex'r.

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